

'Uḳba b. Nāfi' [q.v.], he also belonged to one of the most prestigious Arab families to have settled in the Muslim West, renowned on account of its aristocratic *Qurashī* lineage and the participation of several of its members in the conquest of both shores of the Strait. Two brothers, Ḥabīb and 'Abd al-Raḥmān, sons of Abū 'Ubayda 'Uḳba b. Nāfi', accompanied the troops of Mūsā b. Nuṣayr [q.v.] at the time of the first crossing in the direction of al-Andalus. The former of the two remained in the Iberian Peninsula as lieutenant of 'Abd al-'Azīz, son and successor of Mūsā, who was later assassinated. Subsequently, both brothers returned to Ifrīqiya.

Yūsuf, born in Ḳayrawān, remained in Ifrīqiya; after the return of his father, quarrels between the two of them induced him to leave for al-Andalus, governed at the time by Biṣṭr b. Ṣafwān (103-9/721-7). He became governor of al-Andalus in 129/746 and was able to rely, initially at least, on the general support of the various factions dividing the Arabs of the Iberian Peninsula. But this unanimity was short-lived and the governor of al-Andalus, portrayed by the sources as a man totally manipulated by his lieutenant al-Ṣumayl b. Ḥātīm [q.v.], was obliged throughout the term of his mandate to confront rebellions and revolts. With more or less ease he succeeded in suppressing the unrest; he even dared to rid himself of the tutelage of al-Ṣumayl, sending him away to govern the Upper March [see *AL-THUGHŪR*. 2.], a most difficult assignment. The latter came close to losing all prestige here, Yūsuf being unable—or unwilling—to come to his aid. Finally, rescued by members of his *qjund*, al-Ṣumayl returned to his post in the service of Yūsuf without, apparently, bearing any grudge against the latter regarding the perils to which he had exposed him. Furthermore, when in 138/755 the Umayyad pretender 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Mu'āwiya, the future 'Abd al-Raḥmān [q.v.], arrived in al-Andalus, al-Ṣumayl remained loyal to his superior even though the Umayyad agents approached him in the first instance, recognising his power and his influence.

All attempts to reach a peaceful accord having failed, the confrontation between the Umayyad and al-Fihri took place: the latter was defeated at the battle of al-Muṣāra near Cordova, in *Dhu'l-Ḥijj* 138/May 756. Yūsuf fled to Toledo, where he mustered a large army with the intention of resisting 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Mu'āwiya, but subsequently, in negotiations near Granada, Yūsuf agreed to surrender to the sovereignty of the Umayyad, retaining in exchange his life and his possessions (Ṣafar 139/July 756). Having established himself in Cordova, he was unable to resist for long the advice of those who incited him to attempt the recovery of his power; he escaped from the city and made his way to Merida, recruiting a significant contingent of troops before advancing on Cordova. But before reaching this city, he took the field against the governor of Seville, 'Abd al-Malik b. 'Umar b. Marwān, suffering a bloody defeat at his hands. Once more, and for the last time, Yūsuf was forced to take flight. He was assassinated near Toledo in 142/759. According to some sources, his murderers were two of his slaves; according to others the perpetrators were the inhabitants of a hamlet which he was passing through, people who wanted to put an end to the war and knew that this would only be achieved through the death of one of the two adversaries, the loser.

Bibliography. 1. Sources. In addition to all the chronicles concerning this period, prominent among which are the *Akhbār madjmu'a*, ed. and tr.

Lafuente y Alcantara, 56-100, reference may be made to the biography of Yūsuf al-Fihri in Ibn al-Abbār, *al-Hulla al-siyarā'*, ed. H. Mu'nis, ii, 347-50; Ibn al-Khaṭīb, *Ihāta*, iv, 339-40; Maḳkarī, *Nafḥ al-tīb*, ed. I. 'Abbās, iii, 25-6.

2. Studies. See those listed in the *Bibl.* to *AL-ṢUMAYL B. ḤĀTĪM*. (L. MOLINA)

YŪSUF B. ABĪ 'L-SĀDJ DĪWDĀD, Abu 'l-Ḳāsim, commander of Transoxanian Iranian origin who acted as governor of Aḏharbāyḏjān, Arrān and Armenia for the 'Abbāsid caliphs 288-315/901-28 as part of the short-lived line of Sāḏjīd governors there established by his brother Muḥammad in 276/189-90. He was killed in battle near Kūfa by the *Ḳarāmiṭa* or Carmathians [see *ḲARMAṬĪ*] in *Dhu 'l-Ḥijj* 315/February 928, the last effective governor of his line in northwestern Persia. For details of his career, see *SĀDJĪDS*.

Bibliography: See that for *SĀDJĪDS*, and add C.E. Bosworth, *The New Islamic dynasties*, Edinburgh 1996, 147 no. 70. (Ed.)

✓ **YŪSUF B. 'ĀBĪD AL-IDRĪSĪ**, Moroccan mystic (*ṣūfī*) claiming Idrīsid descent, born ca. 966/1559, died 992/1584. After studying for six years at the *madrasas* of Fās and in the meantime visiting leading Moroccan *Ṣūfis*, he proceeded in 990/1582 to Egypt to meet the leader of the Bakriyya order, *Shaykh* Muḥammad b. al-Ḥasan al-Bakrī. Eventually Yūsuf arrived in Ḥaḏramawt and, in 1036/1627, at the age of seventy, he dictated there his *Multaḳaṭ al-riḥla*, an account of his journey from Morocco to Ḥaḏramawt, in which he gave the reasons for his departure to the East and his decision to settle in Ḥaḏramawt.

Nearly three-quarters of the ms. (120 folios, found in the Great Mosque of Tarīm in Ḥaḏramawt) deal with social and cultural life in Morocco during the reign of the Sa'did sultan Aḥmad al-Manṣūr. Yūsuf describes, at some length, the curricula at the various *madrasas* in Fās as well as the numerous *Ṣūfī* orders (*tarikas*) in Morocco. He also briefly describes the defence measures taken on Morocco's Atlantic coast to ward off Portuguese attacks.

In Cairo, Yūsuf b. 'Ābid attended lectures on *tawḥīd* (dogmatic theology) at al-Azhar delivered by *Shaykh* Makhḷūf al-Maghribī who informed him that Abū Bakr b. Sālīm, Ḥaḏramawt's leading *Ṣūfī*, was expecting a young *sharif* from Fās. "If you are a *sharif*," *Shaykh* Makhḷūf said to Yūsuf, "go to him, for he is your man." Yūsuf thereupon visited *Shaykh* Abū Bakr b. Sālīm in 'Aynāt near Tarīm in Ḥaḏramawt, where the *shaykh* gave him a warm welcome and named him a teaching *shaykh*.

When Abū Bakr died eight months later (992/1584), Yūsuf thought of returning to Morocco, but he changed his mind as *Shaykh* Abū Bakr had urged his disciples to learn *'ilm al-tawḥīd* at his hands, since Ḥaḏramawt was devoid of this *'ilm*. At Say'ūn mosque, Yūsuf lectured on al-Sanūsī's *al-Akīda al-sughrā* and became famous throughout Ḥaḏramawt for his lectures on *'ilm al-tawḥīd*.

The picture depicted of Yūsuf b. 'Ābid in the ms. is that of a *Ṣūfī* with a great thirst for knowledge and a fervent desire to meet prominent *Ṣūfī* leaders in Morocco and the East. The impression that comes across in the ms., however, is that of a second-rate writer who lacks style and originality.

Bibliography: Yūsuf b. 'Ābid al-Idrīsī, *Multaḳaṭ al-riḥla*, ed. and annotated, with full introduction and bibliography, by Amīn T. Ṭībī, Casablanca 1988. (AMIN ṬIBI)

YŪSUF B. TĀSHUFĪN or TĀSHFĪN, ABŪ YA'KŪB, the real founder of the Almoravid dynasty



K. Poser

Idrissi, Yusuf b. Abid

مجلة

كلية التربية

Libya

العدد الثامن عشر

١٣٩١ - ١٣٩٢ من وفاة الرسول
١٩٨٣ م - ١٩٨٤ ميلادية

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مخطوط رحلة الفقيه المغربي يوسف بن عابد الإدريسي

التعريف بالمخطوط وصاحبه

د/ امين الطيبي

